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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Nation's Law-Makers Once More in Session.

New House Officers Elected and New Senators Sworn In.

The Fifty-first Congress of the United States has started on its career at the Nation's Capitol. The House of Representatives was called to order at noon by John B. Clark, the Clerk of the House in the Fiftieth Congress. Long before that hour the corridors of the Capitol were thronged with men, women and children. The doors of the House galleries were closed against them for a time because of a caucus of Democratic Representatives in progress, and the first tendency of the throng was to turn in the direction of the Senate Chamber, where the galleries and floor were both open. The greater interest centred in the House, and a crowd gradually assembled about its doors that packed the hallways and made progress through them a matter of extreme difficulty. When the doors were thrown open not only the galleries but the floor of the House quickly filled with strangers.

Magnificent floral designs were carried here and there on the floor of the House by pages, and the odor of roses filled the air. A handsome but unobtrusive basket graced the Speaker's desk. Two desks were necessary to prop up an immense floral horseshoe and a floral chair, each bearing the inscription: "Our Little Giant," sent to McCarthy of New York city by his admirers. Houk, of Tennessee, was the recipient of a superb floral Ship of State.

The roll call of the House showed 372 members present. Nominations for Speaker were then made. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, nominated Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, nominated John G. Carlisle, of that State.

The vote resulted: For Reed, 166; for Carlisle, 154; Cummings, of New York, 1, (Cowles, of North Carolina) and Mr. Reed, having been declared elected Speaker, was escorted to the chair by Messrs. McKinley and Carlisle amid applause, and the oath of office was administered. On assuming the chair Speaker Reed said: "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I thank you for the high office which your voices have bestowed upon me. It would be impossible not to be moved by its dignity and honor; yet you may well imagine I am at this moment more impressed by its responsibilities and duties. Under our system of government as it has been developed, these responsibilities and duties are both political and parliamentary. So far as the duties are political, I sincerely hope that they may be performed with a proper sense of what is due to both sides of the Chamber."

Mr. Reed then took the Speaker's chair, and all the Representatives were sworn in.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, next offered a resolution declaring the election of the Republican nominees. They were Mr. McPherson, Pennsylvania, for Clerk; Mr. Holmes, of Iowa, for Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. Adams, of Maryland, for Doorkeeper; Mr. Wheat, of Wisconsin, for Postmaster, and the Rev. Charles Ramsdell for Chaplain. All these were elected save the Chaplain. This office, after a close contest, went to Rev. William H. Milburn, the blind preacher.

After the drawing of seats was over and a motion had been adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint Committees on Rules, Accounts and Mileage and Enrolled bills, and the rules of the last Congress had been referred to the Committee on Rules when appointed, the House adjourned.

2D DAY.—Soon after the reading of the journal the President's message was read by the Clerk. The message was ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole House. Under authority given by the last Sundry Appropriation bill, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Bayne, Hitt, Carter, Culberson, of Texas, and Cummings as a committee on the centennial celebration.

Opening of the Senate.

There was little or no excitement attending the opening of the Fifty-first Congress on the Senate side of the Capitol. The public curiosity seemed to be largely transferred to the House side. Flowers adorned the seats of several Senators.

At noon Vice-President Morton entered the chamber, and the Chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Butler, opened the proceedings with an invocation for the Divine blessing, closing with the Lord's Prayer.

Senators Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Dixon, of Rhode Island, were sworn in. Then followed Senators Moody and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Senators Squire and Allen, of Washington. The two Senators from North Dakota had not yet reached Washington.

After being in session about half an hour the Senate adjourned.

2D DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the first day's journal, a message from the House was presented by its Clerk, Mr. McPherson, announcing the organization of that body. Then Mr. Edmunds on the part of the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that it had been informed by the President that he would communicate with the two houses by a message in writing immediately. Thereupon the message from the President was announced and read by the Secretary of the Senate.

3D DAY.—Many bills and resolutions were introduced, after which the Senate went into executive session.

HEMMED IN BY FLAMES.

Seven Deaths Caused by Fire in Philadelphia.

Fire broke out about 2:30 A. M. in the three-story brick building at the corner of Second and Huntingdon streets, Philadelphia. The basement and first floor were used by Gustave Gross as a bake-shop and store respectively. The second floor was occupied as a dwelling by Gus Gross, his wife and four children, and on the third floor dwelt Joseph Bitner with his wife and six children.

The flames, which started in the basement, burned quickly through the upper floors, and the following persons were burned to death: Mrs. Minnie Gross, Mrs. Annie Bitner, Ida Bitner, George Bitner, Gustave Gross, Bruno Gross, Mattie Gross.

As soon as the firemen learned that there were people in the house, they turned their attention to rescuing them, but the flames had already made such headway that their efforts were almost fruitless. Trackman Hugh Smith climbed up the awning-post and into the second story window. He made his way through the smoke to the bed on which little Gustave Gross lay, and picking him up, got him safely out of the building. The lad had, however, inhaled so much smoke that he died half an hour afterward.

The wife of Bitner and two of their children, Ida, aged six years, and George, a babe of nine months, were in the third-story front room and were suffocated by the smoke. When found by the firemen after the flames had been subdued, the mother and her children were huddled together on the floor. Mrs. Bitner was clad only in her night-dress, but she had her shoes on, as though preparing to escape when overcome by the smoke.

Mrs. Gross and her children were asleep on the second floor. She clasped her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter Mattie in her arms, and, hurrying to the third floor, jumped from a window to the street below. She was immediately conveyed with her child to the Episcopal Hospital, a short distance away, where the child died soon after being admitted. Mrs. Gross was horribly burned, and in addition suffered a compound fracture of the arm. She died shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

After the fire the firemen found the dead body of Bruno Gross, aged five years, in the bathroom on the second floor, burned almost to a crisp. Freda Gross, aged seven, and Clara Bitner, aged fourteen, jumped from a second story window, and were caught in the arms of Mr. Gross. These two escaped without injury. Fritz Erdman, an apprentice, aged fifteen, also jumped from the second story and escaped unhurt.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PRINCETON defeated Yale by a score of 10 to 0, winning the intercollegiate football association championship.

JACOB H. HALDERMAN, ex-Minister to Sweden, has died at Harrisburg, Penn., in his sixty-ninth year.

FIFTY-NINE persons comprising the crew and passengers of the steamer Santiago, burned in mid-ocean, arrived at New York on the American ship A. J. Fuller. They had been compelled to abandon the steamer in four boats, which were picked up next day by the ship.

WHILE the Lehigh Valley coal train was entering the tunnel at Pattenburg, N. J., a landslide from the side of the mountain wrecked eight cars and a boiler house, and killed the engineer, William Bigley.

THE large three masted schooner Germania, of Bremen, from Stettin to New York, went ashore off West End, Long Branch. The life saving crew went to her assistance, but she broke up in the surf. The mate and three of the crew were saved. Captain Windhorst, eight sailors and the cook were drowned. The captain is said to have been drunk. The schooner was very old. The bodies of four of the lost sailors were washed ashore near Sandy Hook.

THE three-months-old daughter of W. A. Reyburn at Atglen, Penn., was found dead in bed with the family cat on the child's mouth and nose. Death was caused by suffocation.

AT the Merrimac County Farm, in North Boscawen, N. H., a woman named Bennett seized a slight, delicate woman, from Chester, Sarah C. Wood, carried her to a bath-room, threw her into a tub, held her down, and, turning on the cold water, finally drowned her.

AT the investigation of the wreck of the Germania at Long Branch, N. J., one of the rescued seamen swore that in his opinion the vessel was purposely lost.

ONE Italian laborer was killed and another fatally injured by a bank of earthcaving in on them at Brookline, Mass.

LATER reports put the number of buildings burned in Lynn, Mass., at 330, and the losses at about $1,300,000.

THE New York World's Fair guarantee fund of $5,000,000 has been completed.

CHARLES H. TURNER, the young iceman of New York city, has been elected to Congress in the Sixth Congressional District.

THE new steam ferryboat Gratin of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, while being taken to New York from Baltimore, burned at sea. She cost $60,000. All the crew were rescued.

AN explosion from the bursting of an ammonia pipe connecting with a patent ice machine, blew the inside out of Charles Tretz's three story brick brewery in Newark, N. J., wrecking fifty huge vats, flooding the neighborhood with beer and causing a loss of $75,000.

EARTHQUAKE shocks which occurred at Alton Bay, N. H., and vicinity caused stoppage of clocks and breakage of glassware.

A FISHING boat, in which were Charles Hoyt, John Batchelder and Robert Bridges, was capsized off Norman's Woe, Mass., and Hoyt and Batchelder, who lived in New Hampshire, were drowned.

A DOZEN Connecticut Postmasters have been fined $50 and costs for selling stamps on credit.

South and West.

DR. WM. R. WARING, a well-known physician of Atlanta, Ga., aged sixty years, fell down stairs at his home and sustained injuries which caused his death.

A DISASTROUS wreck has occurred at Credo, Ohio. The train was thrown from the track by a washout. The engineer and two brakemen were killed.

PATRICK MCGLOIN, sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Denver, Col., for grand larceny, made a partial confession that he was one of four men selected to throw bombs at the Haymarket riot, Chicago.

NINE men were arrested at Berwin, Indian Territory, on suspicion of having robbed the Santa Fe train.

A BOILER exploded on John Bridges's farm near Auburn, Kan., instantly killing Bridges and fatally wounding William Carf and Charles Webb.

JOHN MCGOFF and John Carroll, a nine-year-old lad, were drowned in the Ohio River at Benwood, West Va. McGoff drove his team into the river to wash the wagon, but he got beyond his depth, and the team with the wagon and occupants were swept away.

AT least eight persons were killed and twenty injured by a cyclone in Bedufort County, N. C.

FOUR little girls, children of Hugh Dunn, of Elliotsville, W. Va., found a keg of powder in an abandoned shaft. In some way they exploded it and were blown to atoms. Their mother knew not her reason when told of the fate of her children.

EIGHTEEN men and boys, suspected of complicity in the lynching of Hans J. Olsson, an old and partially insane man who was somewhat quarrelsome and had been ordered by neighbors to leave the vicinity of Preston, Wis., were arrested and let go on bail. Six of the lynchers left the State. Four boys in jail have made a confession.

JUDGE R. B. TRIPPE, of Atlanta, Ga., committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He was thirty-five years of age, and had been Judge of the City Court of Cartersville, and was afterward Assistant United States District-Attorney.

PROFESSOR GILBERT MOTIER LEVETTE, of Indianapolis, Ind., killed himself by blowing his head off with a shot gun. He was a fine chemist and at one time occupied the office of State Geologist.

EX-DISTRICT-ATTORNEY J. C. MCKENNY, of Milwaukee, Wis., was found lying unconscious on Broadway in that city. He had been badly beaten, and his skull appeared to be fractured.

A NUMBER of alibis were disproved in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago. A detective swore he found Dr. Cronin's knives on Coughlin, one of the accused, when he arrested him. State's Attorney Longenecker began his address to the jury.

C. S. KING, editor of the *Daily Union*, of Ogden, Utah, was shot on the street by ex-Deputy United States Marshal Exum, on account of the publication of an article reflecting upon the character of Exum's wife.

THE steamship Gaelic, which arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan brought news that the American ship Chesborough was wrecked by running on the rocks off Sluchi-Ri-Hamar, nineteen of the crew being drowned.

BY the fall of some heavy timbers at the Salisbury mine, at Ishpeming, Mich., two miners were killed.

THE jury in the trial at Baltimore of the Navassa Island rioters found George S. Key guilty of murder in the first degree, Moses Williams not guilty, and failed to agree in the cases of the other sixteen prisoners.

TWO witnesses in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago swore that they had seen the two knives taken from Dan Coughlin, one of the prisoners, and identified by T. T. Conklin as belonging to Dr. Cronin, in Coughlin's possession prior to May 4, the date of the murder.

JOHN STAPLETON and his wife, aged about sixty years, and their grandson, aged ten, were found dead at their house at Elgin, Ill. They had been suffocated by coal gas.

THE Washington Hotel, of St. Paul, Minn., has been burned. Two men, one a Swede and the other an Italian, perished from suffocation.

A COLORED man and his wife, living near Franklin, Ky., went to visit a neighbor, leaving their three small children in the house. In their absence the house caught fire and burned to the ground. All three of the children perished in the flames.

CYRUS FILLMORE, a brother of ex-President Fillmore, died at Lagrange, Ind., aged eighty-seven.

Washington.

THE annual report of General Hepburn, Solicitor of the Treasury, shows that during the last fiscal year 4866 suits were instituted, of which twenty-nine were for the recovery of $36,515 from defaulting public officers.

F. D. ARMOUR, the big Chicago pork packer, testified before the Senate Committee on the dressed-beef monopoly.

A COMMITTEE of the International Marine Conference reported that the establishment of a permanent International Marine Commission was not feasible.

JUST before the opening of Congress the Democratic members of the House held a caucus and adopted resolutions in favor of tariff reform as outlined by Cleveland's last message.

FRANK MCARTHUR, son of an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, jumped from an express train near Washington and was instantly killed. He was insane at the time.

THE public debt statement shows that the reduction of the public debt during November amounted to $4,869,672.52. The total cash in the Treasury is $917,224,505.22.

THE United States steamer Enterprise, in English waters and under orders to come home, has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Antwerp to receive the remains of ex-Minister Pendleton, and to convey them to the United States for burial.

GOVERNMENT receipts in November were $30,716,967, and expenditures aggregated $25,334,758.

THE Civil Service Commission in its annual report says that about 28,000 Government employes now come under its jurisdiction.

Foreign.

A MAN belonging to the Bombay Lancers ran amuck in the camp of the regiment at Bombay, India, and killed Commandant Heyland and two other officers.

THE Canadian Minister of Patents has sustained the Edison patent for incandescent lighting and quashed the petition of the Royal Electric Light Company of Canada.

MESSRS. KENDLER, the famous bankers of Vienna, have failed, with liabilities of 2,500,000 florins.

ABOUT 5000 dockmen and lightermen went on a strike at Bristol, England, causing the trade of the port to be paralyzed.

M. CORVILIAN, the proprietor of the Antwerp Cartridge Factory, which exploded last September, and engineer, M. Delaunay, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, the former to four years and six months, and the latter to one year and six months.

AN explosion took place in a colliery at Bochum, Germany, by which fourteen persons were killed and four injured.

A PLOT to assassinate Premier Tisza, of Hungary, was discovered and frustrated.

MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, the poet, died at his home in London, aged seventy-nine years.

THE draft of an Irish Land bill has been submitted to a committee of the English Cabinet by Secretary Balfour and Lord Ashbourne.

W. H. HARVEY, who in March last murdered his wife and two daughters, was hanged at Guelph, Ontario. The execution was one of the worst pieces of bungling that was ever witnessed, the man being tortured to death.

FRANCE has recognized the Brazilian Republic; the old flag has been readopted by the new Government.

THE steamer Alagoas arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands, with the exiled Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, on board.

TWENTY people were killed and one hundred wounded by the fall of a theatre gallery in Japan.

MOUSSA BEY, the Turkish official accused of murder, arson and pillage in Armenia, has been acquitted.

SPECTATORS at a bull fight in the City of Mexico grew angry because the bulls refused to fight and demolished the plaza.

CHICAGO gentlemen resident in London had a big banquet to boom the Lake City for the World's Fair.

A TERRIBLE disaster has occurred at Weinhein City, in the province of Shantung, China, where a platform which had been erected to accommodate spectators at a theatrical display suddenly collapsed killing two hundred persons.

LATER NEWS.

TWELVE persons were hurt, some it was thought fatally, by a collision between an express and a freight train near Greensboro, Penn.

THREE Italian women were shot in a tenement-house fight in New York city and one died.

THE TEXT of the bill to be presented in Congress for locating the International Exposition of 1892 in New York city was agreed upon.

IN a riot among colored men at Robeson County, N. C., three men were killed and several others injured.

DAVID J. BREWER, of Kansas, nominated by the President to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Smyrna, Asia Minor, in 1837, his parents being missionaries at that place. He graduated from Yale College in 1856, and in 1859 settled down as a lawyer in Leavenworth, Kansas. After holding several judicial positions President Arthur appointed him United States Circuit Judge.

THE Board of Survey on the United States steamship Brooklyn, now at Norfolk, Va., has reported to the Navy Department that she cannot be repaired within the twenty per cent. limit and she will therefore be condemned and appraised for sale.

THE National Wool Growers' Convention which met in Washington called in a body and paid their respects to President Harrison.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Zanzibar states that Henry M. Stanley has arrived at Bagamoyo, on the east coast of Africa. He is accompanied by Emin Pacha and two hundred other persons.

SKIRMISHES have taken place between the Turkish troops and the people of Crete, in which three gendarmes and five soldiers were killed.

THE Turkish Government has instructed its delegates to the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels to oppose any intervention in the trade in Circassian women.

THE publisher of the Munster *Express*, an Irish paper, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for reporting a meeting at which boycotting was advocated.

THE editor of the *Independente*, an Italian paper printed in Trieste, has been expelled from Austria by the Vienna Government, for publishing seditious and insulting articles.

WHAT WINDOM WANTS.

Suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury in His Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report recommends the repeal of the tax on tobacco, which will reduce the surplus about $32,000,000, and on alcohol used in the arts, about $5,500,000. No special plan for the reduction of customs duties is recommended. He urges the repeal of the compulsory feature of the present Coinage act, and recommends the issue of Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the Government; or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder.

It would seem, he says, that one of the effective means of preventing the immigration of the prohibited classes would be to require all immigrants before embarkation to obtain certificates of character and fitness from our Consular offices abroad, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

He thinks the Alien Contract Labor law has partially failed of its purpose because of certain inherent defects and the impracticability of its administration in some of its features that call for admendment.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Its Two First Members of the United States Senate.

JOHN B. ALLEN.

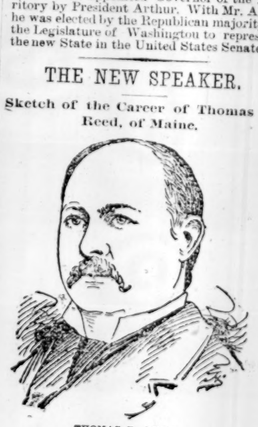
John B. Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., May 18, 1843. He lived at or near his native town until 1864, when, although not yet nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the 138th Indiana Infantry, and served in Tennessee and Alabama until mustered out. In 1865, with his parents, he became a resident of Rochester, Minn., where for a year he served as agent for a firm of grain men. Next he read law in the office of Judge Wilson, of Rochester, and soon entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1870 became a resident of Olympia, the present Capital of the new State, where he opened a law office. He soon became popular and obtained a lucrative practice. In 1873 he was appointed United States Attorney for Washington Territory. In 1881 he made the city of Walla Walla his abiding place, where he has built up what is probably the most lucrative as well as the most successful practice of any attorney in Eastern Washington. In 1887 he was chosen to represent Washington in Congress by a majority of 537 over his Democratic opponent, Charles S. Voorhees, who for two terms had been the Territorial Delegate. When Washington Territory became a State he was elected to the United States Senate.

WATSON C. SQUIRE.

Watson C. Squire was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., on May 18, 1838, graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1859. He studied law at Herkimer, N. Y., but was afterward elected principal of the Moravia Institute. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private and went to the front. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company F, Nineteenth New York Infantry, in which regiment he served on the Upper Potomac until 1862, when he was honorably discharged. In the fall of that year he raised a crack corps of sharp-shooters in Cleveland, where he then lived. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland. During the latter portion of his term of service he was Judge Advocate of the District of Tennessee. At the close of the war he was appointed managing agent of the Remington rifle makers, and in that capacity visited the capitals of Russia, Spain, Turkey, Mexico and other countries. Later he was made business manager for the Remingtons, and during 1871 and 1872 he negotiated with the French Government, selling that nation over $15,000,000 worth of arms. In 1879 he removed to Washington Territory, and in 1884 he was appointed Governor of the Territory by President Arthur. With Mr. Allen he was elected by the Republican majority in the Legislature of Washington to represent the new State in the United States Senate.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Sketch of the Career of Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.



THOMAS B. REED.

Congressman Tom Reed, of Maine, was nominated in the Republican caucus on the second ballot for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was elected when Congress opened.

Mr. Reed's career has been a somewhat uneventful one, being marked by little beyond his steady political promotion. He was born in the old Issaquot city of Portland, on the 18th of October, 1839. He was educated at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one.

This was in the year preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, and during the first part of that conflict Mr. Reed was engaged in the study of law. In 1864, however, on the 19th of April, he accepted an appointment as acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, an office which he continued to hold for more than eighteen months.

On leaving the navy in November, 1865, after the close of the war, Mr. Reed returned to his legal studies, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar of his native State. He commenced to practice his profession in Portland; but he took so active an interest in public affairs, and his talents drew him so rapidly to the front, that with him law soon became subordinate to politics. In 1868 he was elected to the Maine House of Representatives, and after serving for two years in that body became a member of the State Senate in 1870. Then for three successive years he was Attorney-General of Maine, and for four more years City Solicitor of Portland.

He was first elected to the National Legislature in 1876, when the First District of his State chose him as its representative in the Forty-fifth Congress. He has been at Washington continuously from that time, and is now the foremost Republican member of the lower house.

IN the postoffice building in New York city there are 800,000 European postal cards. Ten years ago Postmaster-General James ordered 1,000,000 of these postal cards, supposing they would probably be used in a year or so, for they could go anywhere in Europe and cost only two cents. In ten years only 200,000 of them have been sold.

THE Japanese census for 1888 showed a population of 39,607,234. The marriages numbered 330,246 and the divorces 109,175.

PERISHED IN A TRAP.

The Office of the Minneapolis "Tribune" Burned.

A Number of Persons Meet a Sudden and Terrible Death.

The office of the Minneapolis *Tribune* has been burned. The fire was started in a law office on the third floor of the building about 10:30 P. M. The flames did their work with appalling speed. When this report was written the bodies of seven men had been identified, and it was the belief that from twenty to twenty-five persons had lost their lives. The names of those known to be dead are as follows:

Igoe, James F., night operator for the Associated Press. He was killed by a fall in attempting to escape from the building; Jenkinson, "Jerry," a printer, fell with Igoe, and was dead when picked up; Miles, Walter E., night agent of the Associated Press, was killed by a fall; Millman, W. H., the commercial editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, fell from the seventh story, and was instantly killed; McCutcheon, Robert, a printer, jumped to a ladder, but missed his hold; Olson, Edward, President of the University of South Dakota, was knocked off the fire-escape. He died soon afterward; Pickett, Milton, the assistant city editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, fell and was killed.

The elevator man noticed the smell of smoke and called the attention of some of the persons in the building to it. The cry of fire was raised, and several persons went downstairs from the seventh story to investigate the matter, and then returned to work. Before long smoke began to fill the narrow stairway, the only one in the building, and everybody began to make leisurely preparations to depart. No immediate danger was feared, although the only exits from the building, which was supposed to be fireproof, were a narrow staircase wide enough for two persons to come down abreast, the elevator and a single escape at the north end of the structure. Several persons had made their escape in the meantime, but in less than ten minutes the flames reached the elevator shaft, and blazed up to the top story, and the editorial rooms on the same side of the building where the fire originated were soon a mass of flames. In a few minutes the fire invaded the other side, where the composing room was situated.

A general alarm was turned in, and all the engines in the city responded to the call. The imprisoned printers gathered at the windows in the south end and shrieked wildly and despairingly for aid. The long ladder seemed to move up at a snail's pace, but was finally in position, and the terrified men began to descend, the flames making steady encroachments upon the corner into which they had been driven. Life-nets were brought into use, and some were saved by this means. The firemen were badly hampered by the network of telephone wires.

The fire was a fierce one while it lasted, and it was due to the effective work of the Fire Department that the flames were kept from spreading to the frame buildings near by. Several times there have been small fires in the building, but they were quickly extinguished, so that less heed was paid to the alarm than would have been usually the case. The sight of the sufferings of the burning, struggling men brought tears to the eyes of the bravest, and women prayed and strong men breathlessly watched James F. Igoe's brave attempt to escape. He had got clear of the building and was gradually working his way along the wires to safety, while the people below anxiously and helplessly watched his brave attempt to save his wife and four little ones their bread-winner. But the wires cut and his strength failed, and a groan went up from the upturned faces far below him when he was seen to slip from his slight support and fall to the roof of the boiler house, where he received fatal injuries. Men lifted him gently and started with him to a drug store; but on the way, after a last word of loving care for his family, he breathed his last.

The last man of the *Tribune* editorial staff to leave the building was Charles Alf Williams, the managing editor, and although himself badly burned about the head and hands, he gave the following statement of how each of those above reported met with his death, having been an eye-witness of the deaths of all save one. Walter E. Miles and W. H. Millman, with a number of printers, started down the fire escape. A blast of hot smoke and flame struck Millman as he was starting, and he lost his hold, and in falling struck Miles off, both falling from the seventh floor to the ground, and at the six floor knocked off Olsen, Pickett and Professor Edward Olsen, who had reached the fire escape from that door. The four men in falling struck against the lowest platform and bounded away from the building, and were dead when they struck the ground. When Williams started down the ladder the fire was burning his hair and neck, and he narrowly escaped the fate of those who had preceded him, the heat and smoke being overpowering. The printers on the ladder escaped with slight burns. James F. Igoe and "Jerry" Jenkinson sought to escape by the wires, but had been weakened by the smoke and flame so that both soon fell off, striking on the roof of the *Tribune* boiler-room. Jenkinson was dead when picked up. Robert McCutcheon jumped from the window-ledge for the extension-ladder, but his hands slipped, and he fell to the pavement. A net had been stretched to catch him, but he was too heavy for it, and, striking the ground, was so seriously injured that he died soon after. Pickett, Igoe, Miles and McCutcheon were married men, and Jenkinson was to have been married in a short time. Miliman lost his wife by asphyxiation a couple of weeks ago, and had just returned to work.

No attempt to recover any of the bodies was made that night, but in the morning, when the ruins had cooled off, work was begun and pushed vigorously.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Many People Rescued and Much Property Saved in a Year.

General Superintendent Kimball, of the Life-Saving Service, in his annual report says that at the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 225 stations, 172 being on the Atlantic, 45 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific and 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.

The work of the crews during the year is summarized as follows: Number of disasters, 528; value of property involved, $6,416,775; value of property saved, $5,654,440; value of property lost, $1,362,335; number of persons involved, 3426; number of persons lost, 42; number of persons succored, 787; days of succor afforded, 1726; number of vessels totally lost, 63; number of vessels otherwise aided by crews, that is, worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of danger, etc., 310; number of vessels warned from danger by signals of patrolmen, 217; number of persons rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., 24.

AN INCENDIARY LYNCHED.

Taken From Jail and Hanged by a Maryland Crowd.

About 2:30 A. M. a band of masked men came to the Upper Marlboro (Md.) jail, overpowered the keeper and broke open the cell of Joe Vermillion, took him out and hanged him on the bridge leading to the village.

The cause of the lynching was the burning by an incendiary of several barns on the night of November 23 in Prince George's County. The incendiarism was due to a desire for revenge by Joe Vermillion, whose father was maltreated the night before by a number of men. All of the Vermillion boys were arrested on the charge of arson, but John told the officers that Joe was the cause of all the trouble, and that he had fired the barns. His brothers tried to dissuade him from it, but he followed his own impulses.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSEY, of the Interior says, of the decisions in pension cases appealed during the past year, 1176 were sustained and sixty-four reversed.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's Annual Report Summarized.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker, in his first annual report, recommends that the offices of a Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General and of a General Secretary—the latter at a salary of $10,000—be made, so as to enable the head of the department to render better service.

Referring to his correspondence with the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Wanamaker says:

"I respectfully ask that such legislation be enacted as is necessary to empower the Postmaster-General to enter into contract with responsible parties for a term not exceeding five years, on conditions favorable to the Government, for the purpose of establishing a Limited Post and Telegraph Service."

On the subject of Sunday mails Mr. Wanamaker says:

"I shall make use of all proper means tending toward the minimizing of postoffice work upon Sunday, because I believe that the Government should, as far as possible, make no requirements which will prohibit its employes from the enjoyment of a day of rest."

In touching upon the subject of penny postage the report says:

"One cent postage is an easy possibility of the near future. It must come as a matter of course. If introduced to-morrow the cutting in half of postage would reduce the revenue on letter postage by probably $15,000,000. We are not ready for this while the present deficiency exists. When the blessing of penny postage comes it should not require a tax in some other form to make up its cost. Moreover, it would seem to be wiser first to improve the facilities rather than to reduce the postage while the service still remains conspicuously imperfect."

As to postal savings banks, the Postmaster-General suggests that they be established at 10,000 of the fourth-class offices for the convenience of the people wanting a place to deposit their money, but expresses no opinion on the suggestion that the Government pay interest to depositors. The report refers to the pressing need for the erection of a departmental building at Washington and urges that this be done.

DASTARDLY LYNCHERS.

A Partially Insane Man Hanged by a Masked Mob.

Hans Jacob Olsen, aged fifty years, was torn from his house at Preston, Wis., and lynched by a party of masked men. Olsen was partially insane and somewhat quarrelsome, and had been ordered by neighbors to leave the country. He was seized in bed, pulled out and his hands tied behind him despite his desperate struggles and the screams of the family. Without even allowing him time to put on his clothes the men led him out of the house. Once outside Olsen learned what was to be done with him. He caught sight of a new rope hanging over the limb of a large tree which stands not more than twenty feet from the little cabin which was his home. He struggled to free his hands, tearing the flesh from his wrists until they bled freely; but finding himself unable to get loose submitted in sullen silence. The rope was put around his neck and willing hands drew him up to the limb. His legs were not tied and his kicking and struggling were fearful. The lynchers remained some time, however, lest he might be cut down before he was dead. Then, after shouting threats of lynching any one who should dare cut down the body, they dispersed. The body was discovered in the morning, but was not cut down until the Coroner arrived. No evidence as to the identity of the lynchers was offered before the Coroner's jury. In Preston it is common gossip that the lynchers were led by one of the most prominent farmers in Preston.

Olsen had served five years in State Prison for loading wood with powder with intent to blow up the stove of a family at Blair. Arriving home from Waupun, he was shortly afterward sentenced to the County Jail for six months for threatening the lives of his family. He had just returned home from the County Jail when he was hanged.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Salient Features of Secretary Tracy's Annual Report.

The first annual report of Secretary Tracy shows that our navy now consists of eleven armored and thirty-one unarmored vessels. A comparison made between the speed of our crack cruiser, the Charleston, an average of 18.2 knots for four hours, and cruisers of equal horse-power of other Governments, is to the advantage of the Charleston. The printing of a table of the navies of the world shows that much remains to be done to make our navy formidable.

Secretary Tracy believes that the United States needs two fleets of armored sea-going or battle ships, one fleet of eight on the Pacific coast and one of twelve on the Atlantic, with twenty harbor defence vessels in addition. These vessels could be supplied in twelve or fifteen years. Construction should begin at once. The future navy should consist of twenty battle ships, twenty coast defense ships and sixty cruisers. The establishment of a reserve service of cruisers to be taken from the fast merchant steamers in time of necessity is recommended. Further building of small cruisers like the Yorktown is not advised. "They have neither the strength to fight nor the speed to run away." The early construction of five torpedo boats of the first and second class is urged. Plans for the armored cruisers of 7500 tons and the steel cruising monitor will soon be ready.

It is recommended that enlistments be for life, with the privilege of retiring on half pay at the end of thirty years. This reform, it is thought, would increase the number of native Americans in the service. The immediate construction of the navy yard is dwelt upon. Fifteen million words of old stores should be sold to provide the requisite funds for the purpose.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Several Gentleman Made United States Consuls.

President Harrison has appointed the following United States Consuls: Beckford Mackey, of South Carolina, to San Jose, Costa Rica; Hiram J. Dunlap, of Illinois, to Breslau, Germany; Mr. Dunlap is editor of the Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette*. William E. Gardner, of Wisconsin, to Rotterdam; Mr. Gardner has been for several years connected with the *Evening Wisconsin*, of Milwaukee. Delos H. Smith, of Arizona, to Nogales, Mexico. John B. Osborne, of Pennsylvania, to Ghent, and William Monaghan, of Ohio, to Hamilton, Ontario.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

EDWIN BOOTH is only fifty-six years old.

BRONSON HOWARD will begin work on a new play in January.

MRS. JOHN DREW is to remain with the Jefferson-Florence Company next season.

MRS. KENDAL, the English actress now in this country, is the mother of eight children.

FORTY-NINE theatres are now delighting Italian audiences with operatic performances.

M. COQUELIN has had a brilliant success in Hamburg, where he played a star engagement.

MRS. POTTER will begin a professional tour in Australia next spring, supported, as heretofore, by Kyrle Bellew.

THE gossips have it that Henry Irving will retire from the boards a year hence, having accumulated a fair sized fortune.

MME. MODJESKA has never seen Lady Macbeth played. Her conception of the role is therefore said to be something remarkable.

MADAME ANNA MEHLIG, the celebrated pianist, has once more appeared in public at one of the London Crystal Palace concerts.

ONE Berlin (Germany) piano factory, during 1888, shipped 900 grands and 850 uprights to Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

CONSTANZE DONITA, the American soprano who won fame in Europe, has made her debut in New York at the Amberg Theatre in "Mignon."

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

A Fearful Conflagration in the Heart of the City.

Nearly Two Acres of Valuable Property Burned.

Just as Boston was awakening to the most essentially Puritan of all feast days there came from the old city through the storm the ringing of bells, not in thanksgiving, but in warning, heralding to the business men in all parts of the town that flames were raging in the midst of the most valuable commercial district of Boston and that some of the terrors of 1872 were again before them. For nearly four hours they saw costly buildings and merchandise go up in flame and smoke, they saw structures that have been erected in comparatively recent years, with every improvement and safeguard against fire, splinter and crash together as though they were of the most inconsequential material; and it was only after this long fight of the firemen, who were made desperate by the fearful odds against them, and after reinforcements had come from more than a score of the adjoining towns, that the fire was controled.

There stood at Bedford and Kingston streets a solidly built six-storied granite building, owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., the great dry goods house, and occupied in part by them and in part by Brown, Durrell & Co., wholesale dealers in notions, and the Wo

The North Carolinian.

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

REPUBLICANISM THE ULTIMATE FORM OF RULE.

The contagion of ideas is a comparatively modern phonemona. The partial annihilation of space by steam and electricity has worked faster towards drawing humanity of all races and nationalities together than rivalries and political differences have operated to keep them asunder. And one of the distinctive marks of the age is the wonderful rapidity with which an idea is caught up and assimilated until it girdles the earth with the more than electric suddenness of human thought.

The widest and most forceful illustration of this is the marked growth of the Republican idea of Government, It is not a new thing, but it comes upon the world as much of a surprise as if the e n had not been working all these years, when the experiment of government under republican forms has beeen carried on upon the largest scale, The people of the civilized world have been neither ignoraut nor indifferent. They have watched with an interest no less intense because it was unspoken the fate of republican institutions in the maelstrom of practical government. And every item of successful performance or endurance has left behind it a conviction, shared by the subjects of Monarchy and Republic alike, that here are being developed *the ultimate form of rule.*

It would, we believe, strike with no small degree of astonishment the men who manage public affairs in the world's capitals if they could know the progress that the Republican idea has made among the people whom they affect to rule. It needs only the spark of some singularly aggressive movement to set the train alight, and flash from hilltop to hilltop the beacon messengers that tell of waiting among the nations. Such an event is the recent revolution in Brazil. And already we hear of a possible United States of Australia. That is the destiny of the great continental colony of Great Britian no intelligent observer can doubt. The men who go there from England to represent the imperial authority are fascinated and taken captive by the idea of a great Republic of the Pacific. That idea has grown and spread until it sways the thought and hopes of Australia to-day, just as the Republican idea is making Canada year by year more restless in the incongruous and absurd political position she holds.

THE PRESIDEET'S MESSAGE.

President Harrison's first message is a plain, candid and entirely unpretentious document—just what might have been expected from the sensible, conservative, practical man who make the remarkable series of speeches last year at Indianopolis and who gave the country one of the ablest Inaugrial addresses ever delivered on the steps of the Capitol. It touches upon all the important measures now before the people, and is broad in its scope, patrotic in its tone, conciliatory in spirit, strong in its Republicanism, firm in its economic convictions and practical in its suggestions. It has the tone throughout of conscious strength and sincerity. It is quite lengthy, hence for the benefit of those who haven't time to read it in extenso we give a brief synopsis in another column.

According to Secretary Noble's report, there are about 250,000 Indians in the United States, and they occupy or have control of about 116, 630,106 acres of land. That means on an average 466 acres—a pretty good-sized farm—for every man woman and child in the Indian tribes

Congress will revise the tariff this winter on the basis of Protection to American labor and not after the manner proposed in the Mills bill. The Nation will endorse revision on this line in 1892 with an emphasis fully as strong as was the revulsion against free trade last year.

If such a Monarchy as that of Dom Pedro can be quietly overthrown and a Republic proclaimed, the crowned heads of Europe had better wake up and bolt the back door. It's the handwriting on the wall.

The United States is a "catching" name. In addition to our own country there is the United States of Columbia, and now the brand-new United States of Brazil.

Conservatism is getting a strong hold on the Knights of Labor. The Atlanta Convention was wisely and well conducted.

"It is safer to kill a man in Kentucky," says the Louisville Courier Journal, "then it is to steal a horse or a loaf of bread."

Protection against European and Asiatic cheap labor; reciprocity with neighboring Republics—that's the winning policy.

A Wisconsin law compels farmers to keep their fields free of weeds.

A a recent ministerial gathering in Chicago one reverened gentleman read a paper entitled "The Limitation of God in the Restorement of Salvation."—Ex.

It strikes the CAROLINIAN that if ministers of the Gospel would confine themselves more to such texts as "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest," instead of telling of God's supposed limitations, they would meet with greater success in their work.

Nothing remains for Canada to do, if she would remain abreast of the times, but to hoist the banner of Independence. Under the present arrangement the country will never amount to anything more than it is. Who ever hears of Canadian greatness in anything—in invention, in commercial or manufacturing enterprises, in literature or art?

Those Democratic papers which rage over alleged Republican "trickery" in Montana will please explain what constitutional authority Governor Poole has to arrogate to himself the power of a returning board, and to dictate who shall or shall not set in the legislature.

It is said the farmers and gardeners of the United States pay out $30,000,000 annually for commercial fertilizers, this money being expended mostly by the farmers of the States bounding on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The "Breeders' Gazette" says the outlook for sheep husbandry in the United States could not be brighter. That journal says: "We shall presently see a mutton and wool market we have not yet known."

The first half of 1889 was memorable for floods, and the second has been making an equally dismal record for fires. It will go down in history as a year of fire and floods.

"I always return from Europe more in love with my own country than ever," says Senator Washburn, of Minnesota. "Europe is nothing but an armed camp."

Edison prophesies that twenty-five years hence electricity will have superseded horse power, and the horse will become a luxury, a toy and a pet.

Canada's road to the United States is first, Independence; second, a Republic, and then Annexation. That is the inevitable route.

Jefferson Davis died at New Orleans on the morning of the 6th aged 81 years, 6 months and 3 days.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1889.

The President left to-day for a short western trip. After visiting Chicago he will go to Indianopolis and attend to some important private business before returning to Washington.

The Senate has, by lot, determined the length of the terms of the six new Senators as follows: Washington, Senator Squire expires March 3, 1891, and Senator Allen March 3, 1893; South Dakota, Senator Moody March 3, 1891, and Senator Pettigrew March 3, 1893; North Dakota, Senator Pierce March 3, 1891, and Senator Casey March 3, 1893. The terms of the Montana Senators will not be fixed until they occupy their seats.

Judge David J. Brewer, of Kansas, has been nominated by the President to be associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Chief Justice Stanley Matthews, of Ohio. Judge Brewer is a nephew of Justice Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court; he has been since 1884 United States Judge for the eighth circuit of Kansas. He has filled a number of important positions in Kansas, judicial and otherwise, and has always been a popular official. The nomination is highly pleasing to Senators Ingalls and Plumb, and in fact to everybody, with the possible exception of several disappointed candidates and their immediate friends. Justice Miller, over whose circuit Judge Brewer has presided for the last five years, says he considers him one of the ablest judges now on the bench. When Justice Brewer takes his seat on the bench with his uncle Justice Field, it will be the first time in the history of the court that two of the cotemporary justices have been so nearly related.

Owing to the organization of the House on Monday the President's message was not read to Congress until Tuesday. The message has been well received and is conservative, both in tone and in its recommendations, being thereby in striking contrast to the last dictatorial documents sent from the White house to Congress. Mr. Harrison evidently intended this message to be confined to its strict constitutional limits—that of informing Congress of the state of the country. Its recommendations are in every instance what has been approved by the republican party. Upon those things on which there are different opinions in the party he has presented the facts without recommendation. It is a document that has greatly disappointed the democrats because it furnishes them with no ammunition.

Next in importance to the President's message is Secretary Windom's annual report to Congress, which was made public on Wednesday. Mr. Windom covers the entire financial field and furnishes one of the most interesting and well as important reports of the kind ever made. It presents a plan for the satisfactory solution of the silver problem, which he believes will be accepted by both silver and gold men. Space prevents further notice of the report, but it should be read by every intelligent citizen of the country. It may be obtained by addressing Secretry Windom.

Tillage vs. Manuring.

I was struck with the quotation of Cato's well known three points of good husbandry; first, good plowing; second, any kind of plowing; and third, manuring; and the comment of Dr. Gilbert on this—that this shows the relatively low esteem in which manuring was held 2,000 years ago. It is an example of the truth of the old adage that circumstances alters cases; for to-day the very same idea is current, and the same faith is preached by prominent agricultural writers. Tillage is excellent in its way. Old Mr. Tull said, about a century ago, that "tillage was manure." This idea is about as truthful as if I were to say, as a general thing, "to have money is to put your hand in your pocket." Tillage only brings out of the soil what is already in it. It can do no more; and all the talk which used to be current a few years ago, during the deep ploughing craze, to the effect that every farmer had a second farm under his first one, and only a foot below it, if he would only turn it up, is exactly parallel to this talk about tillage. Two thousand years ago the soil was comparatively fresh The poor implements barely scratched the soil, which was still rich in fertility, that had not been extracted from it. A hundred years ago when farmers said of the iron plows, that they brought weeds into the soil—to us an idea suggestive of the value of better plowing on a still prolific soil—there was still a great reserve of fertility in the earth. And to-day there are soils—as in the case of Sir J. B. Lawes' wheat plot 44 years in cultivation in wheat only and which yet yields better than our average manured fields—which still retains a considerable amount of permanent fertility. But even these cannot always be kept prolific by tillage alone, and the better the tillage the faster will the inevitable final exhaustion be accomplished.

But there are also soils which tillage alone cannot make fertile, Thousands of farms, on every hand, are so poor that to attempt a crop without manure would be entirely useless. And to the owners of these farms, all the rhapsodical talk of the benefits of tillage by writers whose farms are of an entirely different class, is exceedingly tantalizing, and is apt to be received with incredulity by some who have had little experience outside of their own infertile fields. Moreover, the claim made by these persons that manure is unnecessry for them, because tillage alone is sufficient for the production of good crops, is misleading and merely a repetition of the old story told by farmers who now regret the days when they burned their straw and dumped their manure into the streams, in the belief that their soils would endure forever in their first productive condition. And when one reads of farmers boasting what great crops they grow by tillage alone, the thought of these things occur to the mind and the truth of it appears all the more plainly, viz.: that manure is the food of the soil, and tillage is the consuming, the masticating process, so to speak, by which the food is made digestible; and that without manure the soil is merely subsisting upon its reserve, which is sure to be exhausted sooner or later.—H. S., in Rural New Yorker.

Our Country's Growth in 28 Years;

Extract from a Speech by Hon. Thos. B. Reed.

Whoever takes down the map of 1860 and the map of 1888 will look upon the most wondrous growth that ever the sun shone on in all its myriad courses around the earth. It is a marvelous spectacle. It is not alone the great cities, born like exhalations which flash prosperity over the great lakes, over the broad plains, over the mighty fields rich with verdure or teeming with uncounted harvests. It is not alone the piled-up billions under which the great national debt caused by the greatest war expenditure the world ever saw has melted like an iceburg under a tropical sun. It is not alone the rejuvenated South turning its face to its great future. Nay, it is not even all of these combined. It is the fact found by the most cultured Englishman of our day that all this wealth and prosperity has been so shaped that it seeks the comfort, not of the rich, not of the owner of fixed income, not of the pampered minion of governmental power, but of the plain people whom Abraham Lincoln loved, and who are of right the chief glory of a Republic.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of said place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and feel just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

THE FIRE AT LYNN:—Every one who has read of the disastrious fire at Lynn, Mass., will scrutinize with interest the pittures in last week's Frank Leslie's Weekly. The strong, manly face of Henry M. Stanley which is represented speaks of the energy that has accomplished so much, while that of Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens is most attractive in its beauty. Pictures of the Yale-Princeton match, the new cruisers, the Squadron of Evolution in Boston Harbor, and other subjects give she paper its usual interest,

As a horse and cattle lotion Salvation Oil has proven itself an infallible remedy. It has received the hearty indorsement of many old and well known horsemen. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

Mothers do not let your darlings suffer with the whooping cough while you have a remedy so near at hand. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and the little sufferer will soon find relief. Price 25 cents.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The December issue of the ECLECTIC closes the fiftieth volume of the new series of this old and favorite periodical. We understand that the January number will come to the public with a new and attractive cover, and that special efforts will be made to raise the magazine to a still higher standard of excellence. Sir Samuel Baker opens the current number with a striking article on "African Development in the Soudan," a subject now of great interest. Arminius Vambery, the great Asiatic authority, writes about "The Shah's Impression of Europe" in a charming way Horace Victor is the author of a highly interesting paper on "Eastern Women." The picturesque features of early California life are treated by Horace Hutchinsen with a vivacity and freshness which cannot fail to please. One of the most piquant papers in the number is "Roman Catholicism in America," and the suggestions and facts brought out touch one of the great questions of the age, Norman Lockyer, the distinguished astronomer and spectroscopist, is represented by a striking paper, entitled 'The history of a Star," fully explaining the latest theory of the Universe. Among lighter articles may be mentioned a brilliant and suggestive contribution entstled "A Modern Correspondence;" "The Bronze Axe," which is a study of primitive civilization; "A Court Day in Fiji," a study of Wilkie Collins, the great novelest, and "Indian Insects" by C. T. Buckland, the noted naturalist, brother of the late Frank Buckland. Alfred J. H. Crespi, under the title of "Some Recent Scientific Advances" gives a very interesting account of recent progress in learned investigation. Mrs. Oliphant the great novelest, contributes the first part of a short novelette, entitled "Mademoiselle," which will be finished in the next number. A. C. Swinburne and Rennell Rodd, as well as several less well known poets contribute brilliant verse, Swinburne's "Ballad of Dead Men's Bay" being specially notable, The shorter papers are goon. Published by E. R. Pelton 25 Bond St. N. Y. Terms $5 a year; single number 45c; trial subscription 3 mo. $1. ECLECTIC and any $4 magazine, $8.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

Satisfaction is expressed with the prospect of closer relations with the other American States, and peace and honor are reported to prevail in our intercourse with all foreign powers. Attention is called to the desirability of reducing the surplus revenue, the loaning of public money to banks without interest is condemned; revision of the tariff on the principle of protection to both farms and workshops is urged, together with the abolition of Internal Revenus taxes; free coinage of silver is disapproved; and careful consideration of the whole silver question is requested.

Coast defenses, the better protection of Federal officers, enlargement of court facilities, the restraint of "trusts," copyright, bankruptcy and naturalization are brought to the notice of Congress as urgent topics for legislative action. Salient points in the Postal, Naval and other Department reports are referred to. The interest of the Indians are discussed in detail; the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oklahoma is urged, and so are various administrative improvements in Alaska. The granting of pensions to all really needy honorably discharged Union veterans in recommended; the complete admission of the four new States is announced; protective legislation for railroad hands is asked for; the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture is advised; the opening to the public of the lists of candidates eligible to civil service appointments is approved; and the aid of the government in the work of public education is invoked, Protection is demanded for the negro in all his relations to the Federal Government; entire Federal control of Congressional elections is recommended; and the encouragement of commercial enterprise by remunerative payment for ocean mail service is urged, together with the formation of a naval reserve of merchant vessels, and a liberal system for the general protection and extension of the foreign commerce of the nation.

STATE NEWS.

The editor of a New Jersey paper has purchased a farm near Newbern. His partner, a noted New Jersey farmer, will have charge of the farm.

The last will and testament of the late Chief Justice Smith has been admitted to probate before C. D. Upchurch esq., clerk of Wake county Superior Court. The estate is estimated to be worth $150,000.

In the Weldon section almost entire failure of the cotton crop will, it is feared, cause a great deal of suffering. Farmers are very despondent and the outlook is anything but encouraging. Farms which usually produce fifty or sixty bales of cotton will this year average about ten.

A negro boy was killed near Falkland recently in a very peculiar way. The boy was fastening up the house from the inside, in which his father lived, intending to make his exit through a window left unfastened for that purpose. In getting out of the window the sash fell, catching his neck against the window sill, in which position he strangled to death. The boy was about 12 years old.

At Hendersonville on the 30th ult A. C. Posey, a prominent young lawyer, shot and killed Mr. Furman Forest. A difficulty had occurred during the day between Forest and Sherman, the proprietor of a bar room, and Mr. Posey was employed as counsel for Mr. Sherman in the trial which followed. During the progress of the trial Posey and Forest became involved in a dispute on a matter connected therewith. After the conclusion of the trial the parties met on the sidewalk above the Globe hotel, and in front of Mr. Posey's office, when the alteration was renewed. In the fight which ennewed. In the fight which ensued, Posey shot Forest twice in the chest which resulted in the latter's death in a few minutes thereafter. Posey is confined in the county jail.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

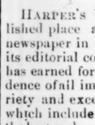
Laxador An infallible regulator of the Human System. Cures Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, &c. Sold by druggists. **Laxador** Cures Bilious Affections &c. Price 25 Cts. **Laxador**

The Leading Perfume.
DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE
Fragrant! Lasting!
PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 ¢

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.



WE treat and PERMANENTLY CURE, or NO PAY, all CHRONIC DISEASES, DEFORMITIES, and SURGICAL CASES. SEXUAL DISEASES of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN the results of *Imperfect Development, Evil Habits* or *Excesses, Opium* and the *Whiskey Habit*. A large and magnificent SANITARIUM and PRIVATE LYING-IN HOSPITAL in connection. *Book of Life*, with particulars for *Home Cure*, FREE. DR. PARKER'S MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 151½ *North Spruce Street*, NASHVILLE, TENN.

1890.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the Fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion-plates, and pattren-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste, No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interett to women. During 1890 Olive Thorne Miller, Christine Terhune Herrick and Mary Lowe Dickinson will respectfully furnish a series of papers on "The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a Day." and "The Women of the Period." The serial novels will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Robinson,

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
Per Year.

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, or Mexico

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned subscription will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 per volume.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss,

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS,

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1890.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. The Weekly supplements are of remarkable variety, interest and value. No expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustrations of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. A Mexican romance, from the pen of Thomas A. Janvier, will appear in the Weekly in 1890.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year.

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid on receipt of $1 each.

Remittances should be made by postoffice Money Order or Draft to avoid chance of loss.

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Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

☞ A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE **DREW'S YEAST POWDER**
Superior to all Substitutes For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. 4 pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants. Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

New York Tribune for 1890.

New Features.

A Brilliant Year Ahead.

During 1890 the New York Tribune will be greatly improved in quality and made more lively, fresh and readable than ever before in its history. Among the special contributors during 1890 will be:

Andrew Carnegie, "Principles of business Success."

Gail Hamilton, "European Monarchs."

Terence V. Powderly, "Restriction of Immigration."

Chauncy M. Depew, Senator John J. Ingalls, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton and other topics not announced.

Albert Griffin, "Temperance Among Germans," a new view

Judge A. W. Tourgee, "The Colored Race in America."

S. C. T. Dodd, "The Advantages of Trusts."

"Josiah Allen's Wife," "The Small Salaries of Country Clergymen."

Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, "Unlimited Silver Coinage."

Fred S. Tallmadge on "Men of the Revolution."

Kate Field, "Mormon Question."

Erastus Wiman, "Successes and Failures Among Business Men."

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, "The New England of to-day."

Bishop Henry C. Potter, "Rural Reinforcement of City Population."

Geo. W. Cable on "Some Strange Legislation in the South."

Marshall P. Wilder, "Humor of England and America."

* * * * * "Evils of Trusts."

Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, "Chances for Capital in the New South."

I. C. Russell, U. S. Geographical Survey, "Highest Peaks of the U. S,

W. M. Grosvenor, "Gold and Silver as Money.

L. E. Quigg, "What is Left of our Public lands

Emily Huntington, "Household Science

Ernest Whitney, "Peculiarities of American Pronounciation.

Prof. Wm. Pepper, President of University of Pa. "A college education good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it.

M. Y. Beach, "Slaver of 430 Bears.

☞ Other contributors will be announced hereafter. The articles will cost many thousands of dollars and will appear in the Tribune only.

Soldiers' Stories.

The Tribune will also print, in addition to its regular G. A. R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining stories of actual experience in the war, not less than 25 in number, each a page of the Tribune in length, by privates and officers of the union; with a rank not higher than that of Captain. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every one accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates. Prizes of $250, $150 and $75 will be paid for the best three. Manuscripts must be enclosed to "The Tribune, N. Y." and inscribed "Soldiers Department."

Papers on Farming.

In addition to our regular and extremely interesting agricultural department (two pages a week), The Tribune will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on particular branches of farming, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in The Tribune.

The Best Tribune Ever Seen

will be supplied to readers during the coming year.

A large number of desirable and novel premiums are added to our list, and they are offered at terms which will enable our readers to obtain them practically at whole sale rates. Send 2c stamp for our 20 page catalogue,

Valuable Prizes.

One hundred special prizes will be distributed on May 1, 1890, among the club agents who have, up to that date, sent in the largest 100 clubs of local Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers. These prizes will include a $700 Piano, a $200 Cabinet Organ, a $150 Solitaire Diamond, a free trip to New York with expenses there paid etc, being worth a total of $2,440.

Prizes are fully described in our new 20 page catalogue; send 2c for a copy.

☞ Sample copies of The Tribune free.

Subscription Rates: Weekly, $1 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2. New subscribers receive the paper until January 1, 1890 free. Daily, $10 a year. Library of The Tribune Extras, 12 numbers a year, $1.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

1890.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin," The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and Lafeadio Hearn a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known stardard.

HARPER.S PERIODICALS.
Per Year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail post-paid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical and Classified, for Volume 1 to 70, inclusive, from June 1850 to June 1885, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

I offer the following property at private sale: A large two-story dwelling house, with 5 good rooms, with good cook room, and dairy attached, with a neat yard and good garden, barn, stables and buggy house; also a new store house, two wells of water and one acre of land.

This property is situated in the village of Nixonton, in Pasquotank county, N. C., on a broad navigable sheet of water and only six miles from Albemarle Sound. There is an Academy and postoffice in the village and three church's near. A good opening for a Doctor or Merchant, or both. Price $800: $360 in cash and balance in one and two years.

W. A. PRICE.

Nixonton, N. C., Sept. 18, '89.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of Dress Goods and Clothing!

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS.

STORE ON WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and at LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS, Agent

4-tf

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESAL COMMISSION DEALER

In Fruit Produce, Fish, Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs &c. In Season

NO 5 S. DELEWARE AVE. MKT FOOT OF DOCK STREET PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTER GREEN, SPEARMINT, &c.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc, by

DODGE & OLCOTT,
86 & 88 WILLIAM, ST., N. Y
12-38.

WHAT I WANT IN MY WEEKLY PAPER.

I WANT A reliable paper that I can Safely take into my family.
I WANT A paper which represents High Ideals And Sound Principles.
I WANT The latest Home News, The latest Foreign News, The Latest Political News.
I WANT Reliable Market Reports, Reliable quotations of Farm Products, Live Stock Markets, Financial & Commercial.
I WANT Sensible and seasonable Editorials On Political, Social, and Moral Questions.
I WANT The cream of the best Editorials In New York and other daily and weekly papers To let me know what they think of matters.
I WANT Good, reliable Farm and Garden Articles Written by Practical Men.
I WANT To know something of the Home Life of The American people, and of their Life, thoughts, and experiences.
I WANT Pleasant moral stories for the Young People, That the children may look for the paper As they do for a friend.
I WANT Stories of Interest for us Elders, For we, too, like our hours of leisure.

THIS IS WHAT I DON'T WANT:

I DON'T WANT Long, padded News Articles; The padding doesn't add to the value, And I haven't time to read them.
I DON'T WANT Fierce, one sided Editorials, Written by special pleaders, Who can see nothing good In any side but their own.

NOW, WHAT PAPER WILL FILL THE BILL?

WE ANSWER:

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS
EVERY TIME.
☞ *ONLY $1 A YEAR.* ☜

The WITNESS is just the paper for Farmers, Farmers' Wives, Farmers' Sons, Farmers' Daughters, Country Merchants, Country Store-keepers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Builders, Stone Masons, and all other laborers, who form the backbone of our Country and who want to be thoroughly posted in what is going on in the World.

The WITNESS offers one of the most valuable premium lists of any paper in America. Every article guaranteed and away below retail prices. Send for a free copy.

Sample copies sent free to any address. Address

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,
150 Nassau St., New York.

$85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100. 40 lately. Best S. ever made. Sent FREE to any one who sends us the name of which in the world. Hunter, Open Face, Ladies' or Gents' size. Warranted 20 years. Cases are heavy, hand engraved and contain the movements which we have kept them in your home for 30 months and known them in those who may have called they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and CONTY samples free, as the selling of the samples in any locality, a very few hours, results in a large trade for us; after which our samples have been in locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our name may be at once introduced where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the most solid gold watches in the world and our large line of 10 TRY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 813, PORTLAND, MAINE

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

It does not follow in old beaten paths,—which is an easy task,—but is perpetually discovering new and pleasant ones, and following them too.

The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number.

The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

MELANINE TRADE MARK INDELIBLE INK
THE ONLY ★ ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE ★ INK
"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH THIS INK IS EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.
CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.
RETAIL PRICE, 25c.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.
THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127-129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS FINE COLORS THAT NEITHER SMUT WASH OUT NOR FADE CAN ONLY BE MADE BY USING PEERLESS DYES 40 Colors
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS
ALSO PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors, PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING, PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 kinds 7 Colors, PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING, PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

PERFUMES
—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—
LAND OF FLOWERS!
DOUSSAN'S
Sweet South
In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,
EACH 65 CENTS.
ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.
LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNEAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!
All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!
The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.
"Delicate as a cobweb, Lasting as the hills."
☞ If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.
DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.
46 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.
ONLY $20. DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

LENGTH ALL.
Our Favorite Singer
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on

A

REMOVAL!

I have lately moved my entire stock from my old store on Fearing Street, head of Water Street, to the

Robinson Building

on east side Water St., formerly occupied by Sam Sherrick as a boot and shoe store, where I shall continue to carry

A Larger Stock

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

than any House in Town, and expect to offer them

VERY LOW

FOR

SPOT CASH

I intend to continue to be

The Leader Of Low Prices in

THIS CITY.

I think my old friends will remember me in the future as they have in the past, as I shall always do my very best to give them

Honest Goods

For

HONEST MONEY.

H. WEISEL,

WATER STREET

ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889.

☞Several new advertisements appear in this issue.

☞The letter from Judge Pool will be read with interest.

☞Special attention is called to the article on "Tillage vs. Manuring" in another column. It contains hints of value to our farmers.

☞We call attention to the article "Free News" in another column. We are among the publishers who "could relate a similar experience."

☞At the Albemarle House on the 9th inst, by Justice Culpepper, Mr. William Lees was married to Miss Lilla F. Shaunessy, both of Boston, Mass.

☞At the stockholders' meeting of The Elizabeth City Fair on Monday, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the officers for their management and the work done during the past year.

☞The ladies of St. Johns Episcopal Church, at Newbegun, will give a Church Supper and Social Entertainment at the residence of Mr. Frank Weeks on Christmas Eve December 24th.

☞The CAROLINIAN is satisfied that one of the needs of this country, and especially the agricultural portion of it, is proper drainage, and it proposes devoting some attention to the discussion of the subject. Several articles have already appeared and others will follow.

☞It sometimes depends on the perspective. For instance, on Water street the other day were two young ladies. Said one, looking at some bonnets in a milliners' window; "oh ain't they lovely?" Replied the other, looking across the street, "Yes, indeed: Especially the one with a mostache."

☞While the year just closing has been an unfavorable one for most of our farmers, it won't do for them to yield too far to discouragement. It isn't at all probable that the coming year will be like the past one. Prepare for another crop. Begin now. Collect all the material within reach for compost and home made fertilizers. Do not undertake the cultivation of too large an area, but limit down to what can be done thoroughly. Fewer acres well manured and better tilled should be the motto.

☞The CAROLINIAN continues to receive inquiries as to how to get the appointment of Census Enumerator. Application must be made to the Census Supervisor. Upon his recommendation the appointments will be made by the Census office at Washington. It is now believed that the Supervisors will not be appointed for several months yet. So there is nothing for an aspirant to do but to sit down and wait until they are appointed, and then make application to the Supervisor.

☞"Inquirer" asks "Is it the privilege of a Postmaster to gossip who this or that person corresponds with? What are the restrictions, if any?" The CAROLINIAN replies that such a gossippy postmaster fails to understand his business, and if his conduct, which is in direct violation of postal regulations, is reported to the Postmaster General, he will be incontinently bounced. All disclosures of contents of postal cards or any other information obtained by Postmasters in discharge of their official duties are strictly and positively forbidden.

☞The CAROLINIAN reporter took a stroll the other day through that portion of the First Ward of Elizabeth City where the principal lumber mills and yards are located and he was encouragingly impressed with the improvement and progress visible all around. He can well remember when nearly all that territory was a barren waste, most of it a swamp considered worthless. Now it is occupied by immense lumber factories, large dry kilns, magnificent wharves and a net work of railways. It is estimated that in that Ward alone over $2000 in cash is paid out every week. That means $8000 a month, and $96,000 a year!

☞The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Elizabeth City Fair was held on Monday. There was a full attendance. An entire unanimity of feeling prevailed and an earnest disposition was manifested to co-operate in working for the Fair in 1890. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year. Col. R. B. Creecy, President; Maj. H. White, of Perquimans, W. Lynch of Camden, Jacob Salomonsky and J. W. Sharber, of Pasquotank, Vice Presidents; Dr. P. John, Secretary; Louis Selig, Treasurer, and D. B. Bradford, E. F. Aydlett, D. S. Kramer, G. B. Thompson and J. B. Flora Directors. The sale of stock having been limited to $2500, the Directors were empowered to increase it to $5000 if necessary, for purposes of improvement. The preliminary work for the next annual Exhibition will at once begin and it will be actively prosecuted.

☞It will be a wise thing for farmers having any new land to plow or old sod to turn to do it now.

——See the childs, misses and ladies jacks and wraps at Fowler & Co's. Prices to suit.

——Dry goods, boots and shoes at Fowler & Co's. Largest stock and lowest prices. Call and examine.

☞In addition to the regular Washington letter the CAROLINIAN will contain every week a full synopsis of the important proceedings of Congress.

——Two second hand Sitting Room Stoves for sale, very cheap. Call at this office.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞It will not pay to keep poor, unprofitable stock at any season, and particularly through the winter. Every farmer who raises stock has some which will not pay to keep longer. Just as soon as stock reach maturity they should be sold. It is a daily loss to keep them longer, for they soon consume their own value in food.

——See Fowler & Co's lap robes, large assortment and prices to suit.

——Examine Moses Weisels stock of Parasols and Umbrellas before buying

LOCAL MENTION

See Robinson's new advertisement.—Gen. J. W. Latta and son, of Philadelphia, spent a few days here last week visiting the family of his friend Dr. W. W. Griggs. They gave us a social call. The General is a prominent and influential Republican of the Quaker City and a most genial gentleman.—The demand for houses in Elizabeth City is greater that the supply. Although a number of new ones have been and are being built, more are needed.—Wm. R. Riddick, one of our leading colored citizens, died on the 3rd inst.—N. R. Zimmerman is making regular shipments of fresh fish to the Northern markets.—Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of the Episcopal Church, is an earnest worker.—Two colored society weddings took place here on Thursday night; Wilson Barco to Dilsey R. Pool, at 7 o'clock p. m. at the Olive Branch Baptist Church; and Jordan Jones to Phoebe Winston, at the Corner Stone Church at 8 p. m. Rev. J. S. Caldwell, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church officiating on both occasions.—The colored public school building has been enlarged and an additional story added. It is being made a graded school and opened on Monday with Prof. Books Turner as Principal and Geo. A. Mebane, of Windsor, Assistant.—The Rev. Mr. Thomas, Pastor of the Baptist church holds a Young People's Meeting every Sabbath at 3 o'clock. His "Chalk Talk" exercises are both interesting and instructive.—The work on the enlargement and improvement of the colored Methodist Church is nearing completion. John James is superintending it. Internally it will present a really handsome appearance and externally it will also look much better than before.—Mr. William Pailin contemplates building a Tannery near his mill on Poindexter street.—J. B. Flora has moved his stock of groceries and other goods to the old stand on corner of Fearing and Water streets.—The Methodist Feast last week was, in edibles, music and receipts, a success.—Rev. Dr. Johnston occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and afternoon. His sermons were logical and practical.—A. W. Simpson, of Dare, has located here.—Rev. Mr. Jordan, Pastor of the Methodist Church, delivered able and impressive sermons on Sunday morning and night.—The publisher of the *News* announces: "Our little baby was one year old on Friday, and the event was celebrated as delights an infants' heart."—Now is the time for our business men to hand in their holiday advertisements.—Mr. Nathan Parker has moved from the country to town.—Stephen D. Scott, having rented his residence on Road street to Mrs. Bell, will move this week back to his farm,—Mr. T. R. Bland, who has been engaged for several months at Cresswell, has gotten through and returned home.—The Building Committee of the new Baptist Church have just made their second payment, making $3000 already paid.—Mr. Harry Bush, of Bellefonte, Pa, is at the Albemarle House. He is a son of the late D. G. Bush esq.—Dr. W. B. Fearing and wife, of Poplar Branch, are visiting relatives and friends in the city.—Mrs. R. F. Woodword, of Va., is in our city trying to establish a circulating library. This is a work in which all should be interested and we wish her much success.—The damaged parts of the Electric Light machinery have arrived and as soon as properly placed the lights will be put on.

How very prone to neglect the warning of the chilly feeling exhibited before the approach of a severe cold or fever! A dose of Laxa for taken at such a time would, in all probability, prevent the establishment of serious disease.

Our mothers, young and old, all praise Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup; for it is the best thing for babies while teething. Price 25 cents a bottle.

——A few Bull Pups for sale. Apply to J. C. Bland at the Market House

——The reason why Robinson & Co., has such a trade is probably because he minds his P's and Q's: Price and Purity, Quantity and Quality. People are apt to appreciate the highest in purity when it is associated with the lowest in price.

Extract from a Letter from Judge Pool.

From a letter from Hon. C. C. Pool, dated Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 6, 1889, we make the following extracts:

I have about exhausted my descriptive powers and will write you something about the people of Brazil. In Rio there are few foreigners, not much over 1000 English speaking people, about one-tenth of whom are Americans. There are about 2000 Germans, perhaps 5000 Portugese and a small number of foreigners from southern Europe. The Brazilians themselves are very much mixed. They range in color from pure Castillian to coal black. There are a great many people here who look very much like mulattoes, but who have no negro blood in their veins. They are known as brown people and are descended from the Moors, who, having established themselves in Spain about the year 800, and spread out into Portugal. They are among the most intelligant and aristocratic portion of the population. There is very little distinction of race—perhaps none—recognized by the government. So far as I have seen a large majority both of the army and the police is colored. Policemen do not carry clubs as in our country, but swords, long swords in scabbards which almost reach the ground. This is a well governed city. A drunken man, unless he be an American or English sailor, is never seen. The people all drink wine, but not much of it. It is miserable stuff, as sour as vinegar and not half as palatable. They say they drink to promote digestion. I would rather not digest. The laws are very severe in regard to assaults and batteries. If one strikes another he may be imprisoned ten years. The result is that nobody fights and there are no breakers of the peace. When men get mad they throw their arms about vigorously and amusingly, but do not strike. They have a funny way of rolling their R's—a faint murmur increasing in force and finally becomes like the roar of distant thunder. No foreigner can ever learn to pronounce and give it the native rolling sound.

Sunday is the most busy day in the week. Not only are all private business houses open, but the public works go on just as usual. Work that is to be done on any other day except Sunday, is postponed until the next day; so that in Brazil there is only two days, Sunday and to-morrow. The Brazilians are a very deliberate people. They never get in a hurry. It takes ten days to wash a shirt, two weeks to rub the spots off a pair of pants. If you get a bone in your throat and are about to choke to death and send for a doctor he sends word back that if you will go out and hire a carriage for him he will come after awhile. When he comes he charges $20 per visit. The Brazilians are very polite, very generous, dignified and self-respecting. I like them very much.

A British steamer will soon leave and I must close. I entended to have written more, but have been interrupted every ten minutes since I began this letter.

——There was a young weman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

Free News.

Recently while visiting the editor of an influential and deservedly popular daily paper in a large Southern city, we were shown two letters received in that day's mail. One was from a business man in a neighboring town who paid his subscription to date and ordered the paper stopped. He said that he had taken it fifteen years and had always been pleased with it, but that for many months he had not seen his copy an average of once a week, for some neighbor would borrow it, read it and lend it to another and so on, and when at night he wanted it it was gone no one knew where. He thought he was doing the publishers an injustice as well as himself and had concluded to stop for awhile until some of his neighbors could be induced to take it, and then he would renew his own subscription. The other letter was to this effect: "My neighbor Mr. A. has not received your paper for the last four days. As several of us depend on it for the news, we will feel much obliged if you will attend to this at once and see that there is no more trouble."

Many publishers could relate similar experiences. Journeying leisurely in the mountains not long since we saw one Sunday during the noon intermission a group of a dozen or more surrounding one man who was reading from a paper. We learned that he was the only citizen of that vicinity who took a newspaper of any kind, and that whenever there was preaching at that cross-road meeting house, he was expected to bring his weekly paper and read it to the others.

It is safe to say that the weekly newspaper published in the South average twenty readers to one subscriber, while for that number of readers there should be at least four subscribers. Now where does the fault lie?—Manufacturer's Record.

——New and beautiful square heating stoves at popular prices at Robinson's.

——O! Mamma, You just ought to see Melick's Xmas pretties.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a *hopeless victim of consumption* and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial, bottles of this great discovery at A. Wadsworth's drug store, large bottles 50c and $1.

Capt. Geo. A. Britt, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Hertford county, N. C., committed suicide by hanging himself from a small oak tree in the edge of the woods back of his house on the 9th. He had been despondent for some time on account of short crops.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Ladies Beautifully Embroidered

DRESS ROBES

ALL COLORS,

From $2.99 to $10.00 for Full Dress Lengths.

Greatest Bargains ever offered.

BEST QUALITY SILK SEAL PLUSH CLOAKS, $18.50.

Send for descriptive price list.

A. H. AGNEW,
Alexandria, Va.

Fishermen Take Notice!

Shad have made their appearance. The first of the season arrived in New York November 29. Who had it? Why the old firm of Lanphear & Haff of course, A. W. Haff, who is now successor and who has been for several years past the Fishermen's friend of North Carolina, has always looked out for their interest. Fishermen study your own interest, and stick to the OLD NO. 12. It has been a lucky number to you in years past, and if in my power it shall be more so in years to come. Thanking you all for your shipments in the past, and trusting you may double them this year, without the help of any agents, I remain, gentlemen,

Most respectfully yours,
A. W. HAFF.
(Successors to Lanphear & Haff)
12 Fulton Fish Market, N. Y.

PRINTERS' INK.

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It indicates to the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; sample copies Free. Address:—

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,

But hustle right off and get the pick of these New Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

A VALUABLE WATER MILL FOR SALE.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500. $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 25th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.

J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law

Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

Agents Wanted FOR CORPORAL SI KLEGG AND HIS PARD

It beats them all. No book like it. Everybody wants it, 200 illustrations. Humorous, Pathetic, Fascinating. Hundreds of dollars to hustlers. Old and young buy; also thousands of G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. One agent has ordered over 700 books. Another made $83 in 4 days, another took Borders in 30 min. in 1 G. A. R. Post. Choose territory at once. 24 attractive illustrations free with circulars and terms. Write

N. C. Hamilton & Co., Publishers,
392 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.

Only $20.

High Arm $35.00

FAVORITE SINGER.

Drop leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years.

CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACINE CO.
269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
☞We Pay Freight.☜

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFECT MARCH 11, 1889

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 12:25 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3:25 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, leaves at 6:45 A. M. and returning, arrives at 8:20 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R. from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows. From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R. Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

The Dismal Swamp Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 18½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superinten't.

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant House. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steam boat.

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

☞Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

EAGLE HOTEL,
— HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph H. Long, Proprietor,
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First-Class.
Free Hack to and from the Depot to Passengers stopping at the Hotel.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter street Bridge, near the Depot.
☞Patching and Mending in Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
— BY —
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner.
Fearing St. Back, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

$125 Sewing-Machine FREE

To introduce our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out: before patents ran out it sold for $125, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value. It is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.

PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER. $3.00 A YEAR.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons the Publishers enable us to offer SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE with the

NORTH CAROLINIAN,

At the low combination price of $4 for both. Address PALEMON JOHN, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ho! you sleepers!
Rub your peepers;
Open wide each eye.

Don't be creepers,
Bargain reapers,
Now's the time to buy.

Right this Way for Bargains.

Don't be backward in coming forward, and don't fall over yourselves in the rush. We are no robbers; so we won't hold you up. Don't let anybody hold you down. What do we mean? We mean that it's about time for everybody to know that we're on deck again with

A Superb Stock of Winter Goods.

Goods which everybody will want, when the merits of our stock is understood. Our stock is like a baby; for it's all new. It's like a fat man, for it's awful big. It's like a beautiful woman, for it has lots of style. It's like a millionaire, for it's worth lots of money. It's like high-toned women, because it has quality?

LOVE TA FIRST SIGHT

must be the fate of everyone who gazes on these goods; not only because they are handsome but because they are cheap in every sense of the word. Nobody CAN beat us on stock. Nobody SHALL beat us on price. Buy where you like, but see our stock before you buy. It'll be money in your pocket and in ours too; for you want the best and cheapest and we have it.

Groceries, Hardware, China, Glassware, Rope, Twine, Paints, Oil, Hay, Lime, &c., &c.
AGENTS FOR "NEW LEE" COOK STOVES.

ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

YOUR ATTENTION IS ASKED TO A FEW FACTS.

Do you know that FLORA carried the largest Stock of GROCERIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PAINTS AND OILS in the City? This is true beyond doubt. He goes wherever these goods can be had to best advantage, and takes them in such lots as to get them at the lowest possible prices, paying Cash.

Is it any wonder that FLORA'S trade has grown larger and larger, until he sells more of thes goods than any House in the City? Throngs are to be seen at almost any time during business hour at this popular Store, all of whom are well pleased that they they deem it a pleasure to buy of him when in want.

☞But it is not necessary to come to the store to enjoy this privilege. Write in order whatever you wish and know that you are paying the very lowest price for what you get.

Tobacco and Snuff at Factory Prices. Agent for Dupont's Powder.

TO BE HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS, BUY YOUR GOODS OF

J. B. FLORA.

Southwest Corner Main and Water Streets,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,

Have in Their

FALL & WINTER STOCK.

FURNITURE, WARES AND STATIONREY

I keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS, TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, QUEENS, PORCELAIN & FRENCH DECORATED WARE, GHANDELIERS, GLASS WARE, WALL PAPER, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GLASS, ETC, ETC.

Also BIBLES, SCHOOL BOOKS, POETS AND NOVELS at New York Prices. Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low. If you want to save money call and see me.

P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PERFECTION -IN-
BAKING, COOKING and ROASTING.
—BY THE USE OF THE FAMOUS—
OTHELLO RANGE,
WITH OR WITHOUT RESERVOIR, HIGH SHELF OR WATER-BACK.

YOU Can heat your house thoroughly, HEALTHFULLY and ECONOMICALLY with the
TORRID STEEL DRUM FURNACE.
Those who use the TORRID always praise it. Send for FURNACE BOOK giving heating capacity and prices.
ORR PAINTER & CO., READING, PA.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS; SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.
FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS.
FULL PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

FOR MEN ONLY
Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to the afflicted in a large portion of which took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. PARKER'S
SEMINAL PASTILLES.
A Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely old and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over Indulgence, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet, &c.

VIGOROUS HEALTH
A mild the imposition of pretentious remedies, does for these troubles, and all Organic, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain of inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease to specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3.
HARRIS REMEDY CO.,
306½ N. Tenth St.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliances.

THE MESSAGE.

What President Harrison Has to Say to Congress.

His Comments Upon Various Questions of Public Interest.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There are few transactions in the administration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the President to Congress.

Goodwill and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this government with other States have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us.

OUR HONORED GUESTS.

It is a matter of high significance, and no less of congratulation, that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds, as honored guests within our borders, the representatives of all the independent States of North and South America, met together in earnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and extending the relations of mutual interest and friendliness existing among them. That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the States represented will be used for the mutual good of all cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allied and, in large part, identical interests.

THE MARITIME CONGRESS.

Another international conference, having great possibilities for good, has lately assembled and is now in session in this capital. An invitation was extended by the government, under the act of Congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of the rules and regulations governing vessels at sea and to adapt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to this invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from twenty-six nations are present in the conference, and they have entered upon their useful work with great zeal, and with an evident appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the cooperation of Congress is confidently relied upon.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

On the part of the Government of the Dominion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is to be trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in the exercise of concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred and that ably adjusted.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

It is a source of great satisfaction that the internal disturbances of the Republic of Hayti are at last happily ended, and that an apparently stable government has been constituted. It has been duly recognized by the United States.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a Republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption.

Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this government a cordial and cordial recognition of the new republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY AT HOME.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the past summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing are favorable to a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people.

UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has been prepared and will be presented to Congress. It presents with completeness the fiscal operations of the government, and I avail myself of it to obtain some facts for use here.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were $387,060,058.84, derived as follows:

From customs	$230,881,516 92
From internal revenue	129,666,805 25
From miscellaneous sources	6,511,736 67
	$367,060,058.84

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $281,996,615.60, and the total expenditures including the sinking fund, were $299,316,992.25. The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, $67,743,066.59.

For the current fiscal year the total receipts, actual and estimated, are $385,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are $265,000,000, making, with the sinking fund, a total expenditure of $297,321,116.99, leaving an estimated surplus of $87,678,883.01.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, $80,456,172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of $47,858,957.77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the Treasury Department at $385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at $341,430,457.70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of $43,569,542.30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of Congress, with a view of reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients to avoid putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the Treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the government offers a substantial advantage.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the Treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after Congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenue. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately, enacted.

A REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law. Both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by Congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of the home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages, and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the burger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

The total coinage of silver dollars was, on November 1, 1889, $343,628,001, of which $283,579,521 were in the Treasury vaults and $59,098,480 were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults, $277,319,944 were represented by outstanding silver certificates, leaving $6,219,577 not in circulation and not represented by certificates.

The law requiring the purchase by the Treasury of $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains, has been observed by the department, but neither the present Secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to $4,000,000.

I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal, and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value I have been able to give only a hasty examination, owing to the press of other matters, and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose—to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with Congress upon this subject.

EXCLUDING THE CHINESE.

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the Northwestern frontier. Chinamen landing at Victoria find it easy to pass our border, owing to the impossibility, with the force at the command of the customs officers, of guarding so long an inland line. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the employment of additional officers, who will be assigned to this duty, and every effort will be made to enforce the law. The Dominion exacts a head tax of $50 for each Chinaman who lands in that country, and often these persons, in fraud of our laws, cross into our territory and are apprehended, our officers do not know what to do with them, as the Dominion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a second payment of the tax. An effort will be made to reach an understanding that will remove this difficulty.

WITHOUT COAST DEFENSES.

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns; and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in Congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns, made one year ago, was, I am sure, the first step of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our present ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the Secretary of War that provision be made for encampments of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of Congress.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations.

THE PROTECTION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.

The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a deputy United States marshal who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field and to protect him from anticipated violence at the hands of Terry, in connection with the legal proceedings which have followed, suggest questions which, in my judgment, are worthy the attention of Congress.

I recommend that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts.

Events, which have been brought to my attention, happening in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending by legislation, fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States. The law compels those who are supposed to have knowledge of public offenses to attend upon our courts and grand juries and to give evidence. There is a manifest resulting duty that these witnesses shall be protected from injury on account of their testimony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile, and the punishment of crime impossible, by the intimidation of witnesses.

TRUSTS AND THE COPYRIGHT LAWS.

Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of Congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition toward our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any associations that defies our laws, should not only be denied citizenship, but a domicile.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its administration.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Postmaster-General not only exhibits the operations of the department for the last fiscal year, but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, and every hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial mails has an actual and possible value that only those engaged in trade can understand.

CONSTRUCTING NEW WAR VESSELS.

In general, satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new ships of war authorized by Congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was tried with very severe trial tests and to very much adverse criticism. But it is gratifying to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first-class vessel of her rate.

The report of the Secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing, by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had, on the 4th of March last, thirty-seven serviceable ships, and though four have since been added to the list, the total has not been increased, because in the meantime four have been lost or condemned. Twenty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to forty-two, a gain of five. The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new vessels are added. These facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may, in fighting strength, be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gunboats and five torpedo boats be authorized.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the transactions of the government with the Indian tribes. Substantial progress has been made in the education of the children of school age and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. It is to be regretted that the policy of breaking up the tribal relation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our legislation. Large reservations, held in common, and the maintenance of the authority of the chiefs and headmen have deprived the individual of every incentive to the exercise of thrift, and the annuity has contributed an affirmative impulse toward a state of confirmed pauperism.

Our treaty stipulations should be observed with fidelity, and our legislation should be highly considerate of the best interests of the ignorant and helpless people. The reservations are now generally surrounded by white settlements. We can no longer push the Indian back into the wilderness, and it remains only, by every suitable agency, to push him upward into the estate of a self-supporting and responsible citizen. For the adult, the first step is to locate him upon a farm, and for the child, to place him in a school.

CLAIMS OF SETTLERS.

In the administration of the land laws the policy of facilitating, in every proper way, the adjustment of the honest claims of individual settlers upon the public lands has been pursued. The number of pending cases had, during the preceding administration, been greatly increased under the operation of orders for a time suspending final action in a large part of the cases originating in the West and Northwest, and by the subsequent use of unusual methods of examination.

Only those who are familiar with the conditions under which our agricultural lands have been settled can appreciate the serious and often the fatal consequences to the settler of a policy that puts his title under suspicion or delays the issuance of his patent. While care is taken to prevent and to expose fraud, it should not be imputed without reason.

The manifest purpose of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws was to promote the settlement of the public domain by persons having a bona fide intent to make a home upon the selected lands. Where this intent is well established and the requirements of the law have been substantially complied with, the claimant is entitled to a prompt and friendly consideration of his case. But where there is reason to believe that the claimant is the mere agent of another, who is seeking to evade a law intended to promote small holdings, and to secure by fraudulent methods large tracts of timber and other lands, both principal and agent should not only be thwarted in their fraudulent purpose, but should be made to feel the full penalties of our criminal statutes. The laws should be so administered as not to confound these two classes, and to visit penalties only upon the latter.

THE PENSION SYSTEM.

The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the civil war and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary facts, viz., muster and disability, are usually susceptible of easy proof; but the third, origin in the service, is often difficult to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real but not traceable origin in the service I do not doubt.

Besides these there is another class composed of men many of whom served an enlistment of three full years, and of re-enlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battle and the assaults of disease, who were always ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their command, and were mustered out in sound health and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirit the invontests of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty.

I am not unaware that the pension roll already involves a very large annual expenditure, neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that Congress grant a pension to each honorably discharged soldier and sailor of the civil war as having rendered substantial service during the war are now dependent upon that service for a maintenance and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief upon indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the liberal and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation, and I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union army and navy will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared for.

There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. To some of these the Secretary of the Interior has called attention.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

The attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been called to the urgent need of Congressional legislation for the better protection of the lives and limbs of those engaged in operating the great interstate freight lines of the country, and especially of the yardmen and brakemen. A petition signed by nearly ten thousand railway brakemen was presented to the commission, asking that steps might be taken to bring about the use of automatic brakes and couplers on freight cars.

During the year ending on June 30, 1888, over two thousand railroad employes were killed in service, and more than twenty thousand injured. It is competent, I think, for Congress to require uniformity in the construction of cars used in interstate commerce, and the use of improved safety appliances upon such trains. Time will be necessary to make the needed changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once. It is a reproach to our civilization that any class of American workmen should, in the pursuit of a necessary and useful vocation, be subjected to a peril of life and limb as great as that of a soldier in time of war.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The creation of an executive department, to be known as the Department of Agriculture, by the act of February 9 last, was a timely response to a request which had long been respectfully urged by the farmers of the country. But much remains to be done to perfect the organization of the department so that it may fairly realize the expectations which its creation excited. In this connection attention is called to the suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary, which is herewith submitted.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The proposition to observe the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by the opening of a world's fair or exposition in some one of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of Congress. The value and interest of such an exposition may well claim the promotion of the General Government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The purpose of the Civil Service law was absolutely to exclude any other consideration in connection with appointments under it than that of merit as tested by the examinations. The business proceeds upon the theory that both the examining boards and the appointing officers are absolutely ignorant as to the political views and associations of all persons on the civil service lists. It is not too much to say, however, that some recent Congressional investigations have somewhat shaken public confidence in the impartiality of the selections for appointment.

The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been fraudulently evaded by appointing officers, our resentment should not suggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its administration. We should have one view of the matter, and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for the time in power.

The duty of appointment is devolved by the Constitution or by the law, and the appointing officers are properly held to a high responsibility in its exercise. The growth of the civil list have magnified this function of executive disproportionally. It can not be denied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased, often to the point of actual distress, by the sudden and excessive demands that are made upon an incoming administration for removals and appointments. But, on the other hand, it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty and a good attainment in the discharge of it must be added before the argument is complete. When those holding administrative offices so conduct themselves as to convince just political opponents that no party consideration or bias affects in any way the discharge of their public duties, we can more easily stay the demand for removals.

I am satisfied that both in and out of the classified service great benefit would accrue from the adoption of some system by which the officer would receive the distinction and benefit that, in all private employments, comes from exceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of duty.

I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all those elements that are covered by the terms "faithfulness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promotions.

I have also suggested to the Postmaster-General that he adopt some plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspections, indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately indicated in the official register and in the report of the department. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate removals from office.

THE EDUCATION OF OUR PEOPLE.

National aid to education has heretofore taken the form of land grants, and in that form the constitutional power of Congress to promote the education of the people is not seriously questioned. I do not think it can be successfully questioned when the form is changed to that of a direct grant of money from the public treasury.

Such aid should be, as it always has been, suggested by some exceptional conditions. The sudden emancipation of the slaves of the South, the bestowal of the suffrage, which soon followed, and the impairment of the ability of the States where these new citizens were chiefly found to adequately provide educational facilities, presented not only exceptional but unexampled conditions. That the situation has been much ameliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the States have happily increased. But a great work remains to be done, and I think the general government should lend its aid. As the suggestion of a national grant in aid of education grows chiefly out of the condition and needs of the emancipated slave and his descendants, the relief should, as far as possible, be applied to the need that suggested it. It is especially in such cases, and as the effort must be, that the sympathy and active interest of the people of the States should be enlisted, and that their methods adopted should be such as to stimulate and not to supplant local taxation for school purposes.

As one Congress cannot bind a succeeding one in such a case, and as the effort must, in some degree, be experimental, I recommend that any appropriation made for this purpose be so limited in annual amount and as to the time over which it is to extend as will, on the one hand, give the local school authorities opportunity to make the best use of the first year's allowance, and on the other deliver them from the temptation to unduly postpone the assumption of the whole burden themselves.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The colored people did not intrude themselves upon us; they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found, by a cruel slave trade. Happily for both races they are now free. They have, from a stand-point of ignorance and poverty, which was our shame, not their's, made remarkable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have, as a people, shown themselves to be friendly and faithful toward the white race, under temptations of tremendous strength. Their representatives in the national cemeteries where a grateful government has gathered the ashes of those who died in its defense are found to have furnished to our regular army regiments which have won high praise from their commanding officers for courage and soldierly qualities, and for fidelity to the enlistment oath. In civil life they are now the tillers of the soil in communities, making their contribution to the widening streams of prosperity which these communities are receiving. Their sudden withdrawal would stop production and bring disorder into the household as into the shop. Generally they do not desire to quit their homes, and their employers resent the interference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such a desire.

But, notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country ignore the colored population is large the people of that race are, by various devices, deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged.

It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely, no one supposes that these present conditions can be accepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these communities must work out the problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should courageously face these grave questions, and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, calmness and great patience; upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law.

I earnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures as will secure to all our people the free exercise of the right of suffrage and the full enjoyment right under the Constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the Executive or of Congress, of powers not granted; but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the House of Representatives is clearly given to the general government, and if a partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into Federal control. The colored man should be protected in all his relations to the Federal government, whether as litigant, juror or witness in our courts, as an elector of members of Congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our interstate railways.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride and nothing more hurtful to the prosperity than the inferiority of our merchant marine compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth and sea coast line do not suggest any reason for their supremacy on the sea. It was not always so, and our people are agreed, I think, that it shall not continue to be so. It is not proposed in this communication to discuss the causes of the decay of our shipping interests or the differing methods by which it is proposed to restore them.

I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service, in American steamships, between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and Australia, and in both of the great oceans, as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and in some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the conditions which they must meet. The American States lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports I do not doubt.

We should also make provision for a naval reserve to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction, and of a specified tonnage and speed, as the owners will consent to place at the use of the government, in case of need, as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her mail line some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses, in time of war, are public purposes of the highest concern.

The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories and the fuller and better employment of our mechanics, which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the States and to all our people. Everything is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the peace and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of its people. I invoke the diligent and serious attention of Congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented, having the same great end in view.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 3, 1889.

Professor Asa Gray, the greatest botanist of our time, had wonderful keenness of sight and manual dexterity. Until late in life he delighted to use these powers in a queer kind of sport. Crouched on the floor of his parlor or study, he would patiently watch for mice and catch them with the expertness of Grimalkin herself.

A herd of Texas steers recently had possession of about two square miles of Kansas City thoroughfares. A number of persons were seriously injured by the infuriated beasts. The animals were finally corralled, but not before eight of their number had been killed.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE SUNBEAMS.

"Now, what shall I send to the earth today?"
Said the great round golden sun.
"Oh, let us go down there to work and play,"
Said the sunbeams every one.
So down to the earth in a shining crowd,
Went the merry, busy crew;
They painted with splendor each floating cloud
And the sky, as they passed through.
"Shine on, little stars, if you like," they cried,
"We will weave a golden screen
That soon all your twinkling and light shall hide,
Though the moon may peep between."
The sunbeams then in through the window crept
To the children in their beds;
They poked at the eyelids of those who slept,
Gilded all the little heads.
"Wake up, little children," they cried in glee,
"And from dreamland come away!
We've brought you a present, wake up and see!
We have brought a sunny day."

Kindergarten.

A PERSIAN BOY.

When a Persian boy is eight years old it is time to think of serious things. Up to that time he has played in the garden or in the street lanes, as much with girls as with boys, his lodging being in the women's quarter of the dwelling with his mother and sisters. His sports are ball, kite-flying, hide-and-seek or tchitik. The last is a game not infrequently played also by American lads. It consists of a stick resting on a stone. The upper end being struck smartly by a bat, the stick springs into the air, when it is struck across the field and met by another lad, who bats it back. Failing to hit it, the second striker is out. This is one of the oldest and most common games of the East. Jack stones is also a favorite Persian game, especially because it requires little effort and can be played on warm days in the shade of the vines, when the heat of the sun makes it well-nigh impossible to venture out of the shade.

When the Persian boy is nine or ten his father calls him to his side, caresses him, strokes his face, and says: "Light of my eyes, my young lion, it is time for thee to be studying the book. God willing, we will make of thee a vizier; thou shalt have horses, and men servants, and hand-maidens, and summer places, and hunting grounds, and the crowds shall make obeisance to thee in the market-place. In any case there is work before thee, whether thou become a baker's apprentice or a great vizier. Thou must go to school; then I will apprentice thee to some artisan; say thy prayers and perform thrice ablutions five times daily, and oft repeat the name of the prophet, and let no silver slip through thy fingers through foolishness; so shalt thou be happy. Now go, my son, with my blessing; but remember, if thou art lazy and forgetest these counsels of mine thou shalt eat much stick. There, go now; I wish to smoke awhile and count my beads."

CHILDREN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Among the most interesting exhibits at the World's Fair held in Philadelphia in 1876 were those made by children. They were usually placed in some little out-of-the-way corner, but when found they sometimes gave a more significant idea of the actual life of the country from which they came than did the great national or commercial displays which occupied more conspicuous places.

From a school in Russia came sheets of parchment, each containing an object-lesson, the work of the little scholars. One held a pressed flax-flower, a bunch of flax fibres, some linen thread and a bit of woven linen lace. Another contained samples of wheat in flower and in seed, a tiny sack of flour, a morsel of unleavened bread, and a miniature flask of whiskey.

Two Dutch lads sent from Holland a miniature copy of the defence of that country against the sea; little withes, single and twisted together, and the same curiously woven and mortared with clay so as to resist the strongest attacks of sea or storm. These things took us home to the domestic life of the people who sent them; to Olga and her brother in their chalet among the snows; to the little Russian children searching for their specimens in the steppes; to the "handy" Dutch boys tinkering with their tools. They gave a human truth to the whole great exhibition.

It is almost a matter of certainty that there will be another World's Fair held in this country in 1892. Why should not you take part in it by sending something which will illustrate to foreigners the especial corner of the world in which you live?

A case of the butterflies, moths, or snakes peculiar to their own neighborhood, arranged in scientific order, a volume of pressed leaves from all the trees in the nearest forest, with their common and scientific names, either of these would be of interest to visitors from another part of the world.

Remember that the things most familiar to one's self is often rare and interesting to others. The basket which the little mountaineer in North Carolina makes of flakes of mica and fills with red corundum would delight and amaze a child from the Maine coast; while a glass tank of sea-water, in which pink anemones grow, and crabs and water-spiders chase each other would be a marvel to an inland child.

What can American children do worthily to show some phase of the country which Columbus discovered?

—Youth's Companion.

Who Discovered America?

Buddhist monks from China discovered the western coast of America in the summer of 432 A. D. In 464 more Chinamen came over, and in 499 still more. The aborigines did not exclude them. In 725 monks from Ireland settled in Iceland. In 996 Bjarni from Norway sailed along Nova Scotia and Labrador; being the first European to see the shores of the continent. Leif, the Icelander, made a settlement in Rhode Island in 1000 A. D. In 1170 Madoc, Prince of Wales, made a settlement somewhere in the West, and in 1492 Columbus discovered the country. Columbus made the first practical business discovery.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c. and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

PARAFFIN-OIL will soften boots or shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

You may sing of the beauty of springtime
That glows on the cheek of the young,
But I sing of a beauty that's rarer
Than any of which you have sung.
The beauty that's seen in the faces
Of women whose summer is o'er,
The autumn-like beauty that charms us
Far more than the beauty of yore.

But this beauty is seen too rarely; The faces of most women lose the beauty of youth too soon. Female disorders are like frosts which come to nip the flowers which betoken good health, without which there can be no real beauty. If our American women would fortify themselves against the approach of the terrible disorders so prevalent among them, by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, their good looks would be retained to a "sweet old age." This remedy is a *guaranteed* cure for all the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion.

MLLE. ROSA BONHEUR has a tiny pet monkey, which is her almost constant companion.

Millions of women use Dobbins's Electric Soap daily, and say it is the best and cheapest. If they are right, you ought to use it. If wrong, *one trial* only will show you. Buy a bar of your grocer and try it next Monday.

A POTATO one foot in length has turned up in the office of a Nebraska paper.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

The smoker's delight—"Tansill's Punch."

Rheumatism

According to recent investigations is caused by excessive lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also strengthens the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Nervousness, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Sour Stomach, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

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An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renewed vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM Cold in Head, SNUFFLES OR CATARRH.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.*

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for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flat